centre, lat. 9 46 N., lon. 140 36 E.; Lutke's Chart:

Ulithi (Elivi) or Mackenzie's Gr.; Egoi, 1712 N. Pt., E. Atoll, lat. 10 06 N., lon. 139 47 E.; Lutke's Chart; S. Pt., W. Group, lat. 9 47 N., lon. 139 35 E.; N. Pt., lat. 10 06 N., lon. 139 46 E .: D'Urville's Chart ; pop. 200. Eap; Nassau Fleet, 1625; S. Pt., lat. 9 25 N.

lon. 139 E.; N. Pt., lat. 9 40 N., lon. 138 08 E.

D'Urville's Chart ; pop. 2,000. Ngoli (Lamoliork) Mateletos or Spencer's Keys; Villalobos, 1543; S. islet, lat. 8 17 N., lon. 137 33 E .: N. E. islet, lat. 8 35 N., lon. 137 40 E., Capt.

Cheyne; pop. 100. Palau or Pelew; Villalobos, 1543; S. Pt. Angour Is., lat. 6 55 N., lov. 134 08 E.; Kyangle I.; lat. 8 08 N., Ion. 134 35 E.; E. Pt., Babelthouap I.; lat. 7 41 N., lon. 134 43 E.; Lieut. Roper;

Sansorol or St. Andrew's Island ; Capt. Padilla 1710; centre, lat. 5 20 N., lon. 132 16 E.; Horsburgh's Directory; pop. 200.

Anna or Current I.; Eng. ships, 1761; centre, lat. 4 38 N., lon. 132 03 E.; Horsburgh; pop. 100. Merir or Warren Hasting's Is.; Spaniards, 1710; centre, lat. 4 17 N., lon. 132 38 E.; Horsburgh; Tobi or Lord North's L; ship Lord North, 1782;

centre, lat. 3 02 N., lon. 131 20 E.; Horsburgh

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Our contemporary has been reading the dark tidings of secession, civil war, panies and crises in the United States until his mind has been filled with the gloomiest ideas. He has supped on horrors and awakes with the nightmare. He has looked so intently on the squally weather, the riven sails and the fearful pitching to and fro of the Union, that the picture has become set in his eyes, and when he looks around on Hawaii nei, instead of being cheered and consoled, the same mournful features obstruct his sight and haunt his imagination forever. To any one who has seriously read the Advertiser's leading article of Thursday last it must be evident that " unless something is done and that speedily," to relieve our contemporary from its horrid trance, there will be a just cause for the gloomiest forbodings of its friends.

It is a sorrowful sight to see a great mind upset in its endeavors to grasp the impossible, the unattainable; and Ophelia gone daft and picking flowers is not half so touching as the Advertiser tugging away at the Fort-street church and going off on a tangent in a political medley, now cursing the Government, now lauding the King, now criticising the "interludes of the Sheriff," now uttering the foulest slanders, and now again muttering maudlin prose in bad English, but in and through all the discord of its music preserving an unbroken basstone, a growling accompaniment of invectives | Society, \$100; to the Peace Society, \$50; to the against the Polynesian. Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage and quoting Homer may be to the scholarly reader an apt illustration of the great Advertiser standing in the fancied gloom of Hawaiian night, quoting from "a valued foreign correspondent." The prophecy of Marius took five hundred and sixty-three years in its fulfillment, and, if the Advertiser's prophecy resembles its prototype in extent of time, this people may vet have a pretty fair showing on the annals of history and live to bless the day when clerical influence on the national councils ceased to embroil them with foreign powers, ceased to thwart the development of religious controversy and dissension in this counthe national resources of the country, and ceused to be a passive spectator of a depopulation, the trict to build a church; but nor one dollar collectcause whereof they knew well enough, but were ed and accounted for to aid that greatest of home taught to look upon as a visitation of God and not | charities, the Queen's Hospital! to be interfered with by human hands.

Advertiser, and out of respect for its sorrows (how- tination of their gifts, for in our "simplicity" we ever much they may be composed of borrowed thought that Christians gave " in secret, that their troubles), we will not strongly comment upon the Father who seeth in secret may reward them openglaring untruths and the slanderous imputations ly," but as they have chosen to publish their doof motives which stud the columns of that journal, and, like plague-spots, attest the virulence of the for other churches, they have no longer a right, as malady that is consuming it. When it said that in the matter of another well known church, to be our " chief aim and object is to ridicule and oppose angry at the comments which they have themselves everything that is good, and promote and foster evil provoked. and dissension in our community," it would seem as if a streak of sense and sunshine had crossed its closed by taking up for consideration the law passsanctum, and that the proposition appeared, even to ed by the last Legislature to "mitigate the evils its own spectre haunted intellect, so monstrous arising from prostitution," but which, by some to that it was compelled to add "that the mere as- us unaccountable error of judgment or malice presertion on our (his) part that such is the case, pense, was submitted to the Conference as a law might perhaps with all not be considered proof "authorizing the prostitution of women" (e ae ana sufficient that it is the fact." But the sense and the sunshine were equally evanescent, and, groping in the dark for a prop to support it, it stumbled We venture to say that there is not one, ry's appeal well taken; and from our own intimate the Advertiser's nuts out of the fire.

The Advertiser's wail over the discarded Ministers of former days touches us to the quick. Obdurate and flinty must that heart be which refuses a tear to the shades of departed greatness, and well-earned repose.

We do not know who the " numerous residents" northern whales to stay and be killed, as they were | parishioners. in the good old days of the discarded councillors, million or more of dollars against \$400,000 as it is resolution

To the Advertiser's remedies for the evils which obstruct its own and the nation's march to greatness we have no objections. They are abstract cause the repeal of this bad law. rules and apply to every country, and are usually converted into political capital by disappointed men that resolution. We think it the wisest plan that and discarded councillors. We notice however could be adopted. that our confrere has now pitched upon six per cent. as the beau ideal of import duties. That is coming up a peg, and leads us to hope that with time and patience it may arrive at the ten per cent. which the Legislature has thought necessary for revenue, and yet not too onerous for commerce.

We extract from a private letter, dated San Fran-er. cisco, January 2, the following :

The U. S. S. Lecant ran ashore after she left Honolulu, and it will be requisite for her to come up here to go on the dry dock. The flag ship Lancaster has bent her propeller shaft, and is also obliged to come up

There is a class of literature and a set of writers whose influence on the native Hawaiian mind is very great, and if properly directed could not fail to be crowned with the happiest results. Unfortunately their conceptions of passing events seem to be cast in a mould of abstract rules and obsolete forms which have nothing in common with either the advanced enlightenment of the age or the imperative necessities of the people; and the evil which they perpetrate, the mystifications which they occasion, with the kindest intentions and in the best faith, are so much greater, so much more dangerous and irreparable, as they have obtained possession of, or a commanding influence over, he purely Hawaiian journals which at all treat of politics and general intelligence, and through which lone sounder views and truer statements could be promulgated. If they themselves are not always safe from the shafts of criticism, yet, thanks to the ong and successful resistance which the introduction of the English language has met with at their hands, they are tolerably sure that their readers will never know that there were two sides to many question or that the view which they did not take of many a prominent subject was not the best founded in principle and the most applicable in

But if we cannot meet those writers in that particular arena where they delight to play Sir Oracle to half enlightened minds, we may at least do them and truth some service by bringing them up o the surface light of the highest intelligence, and rom time to time remind them that society, through ill its various degrees of progress, holds them responsible for the effects of their teaching.

Animals, Birds, &c.

Charitable Societies,

Diplomatic Agents,

Imports at Lahaina.

Last week we had occasion to show up some of the disloyal doctrines and mischievous sophistries which the editors of the Hawaiian newspaper, the Hokuloa, were spreading among the native population. This week our attention is called to a communication in the Hae Hawaii, another Hawaiian ournal, in which the same false statements touching the law of the 24th of August last are repeated. with variations, and go forth among the native population as of unquestionable authority.

This communication purports to be the minutes. or an abstract of an " annual church conference. of the churches in Hilo and Puna, held at Hilo on the 18th of December last, Rev. Mr. T. Coan in the chair, and Messrs. J. A. Kaelemakule and J. Ili Secretaries, the former of whom signs the commu-

Among other interesting information in that docament we learn that the churches of Pana and Hilo have during the past year contributed from their small earnings the following sums: To the Hawaijan Missionary Society, \$600; to the Tract Anti-Popery Society, \$50; to Micronesia, \$100; (\$100 had previously been given to Laiana of Waimea,) and to the sufferers in Syria, \$100."

We confess to having been ignorant of the existence of a "Peace Society in Hawaii," and would respectfully ask if its object is to keep the peace in this country, or if those \$50 collected from the poor in Puna and Hilo are to cross the sea to keep the peace in Europe?

Eight hundred and fifty dollars collected in Mr. Coan's district for charitable purposes in foreign countries : one hundred and fifty dollars to keep up try; one hundred dollars to help a neighboring dis-

We should probably never have entered the Puna In view then of this lamentable condition of the and Hilo churches to inquire the amount and desings and thereby constituted themselves a pattern

> We are further told that the "Conference ka hookamakama o na wahine.)

That the native mind should not always be able to understand a tolerably plain proposition in logic over the address of the Trustees of the Fort-street or distinguish between curing a disease and authorising the sin by which the disease was occasioned who has read the address and can understand plain is not to be wondered at, and even the blindness English and a gentlemanly manner of expressing a of some of their pastors on this subject has ceased difference of opinion, that thinks our contempora- to move us. But when a gentleman like the Chairman of the Conference, whose intellectual abilities knowledge of the majority of the Trustees, we know and acquirements are reputed to tower so far above that they would not serve as catspaws to scratch his reverend compeers-when he in a general meeting of the churches over which his pastoral care extends permits a law of the land to be discussed under a false impression of its purport and intent, we are painfully confronted with one of the most unpleasant duties of a journalist, that of exposing more so must be be who attempts to disturb their the incorrect conceptions engendered in the native mind by discussing political questions in the dim religious twilight of a "conference" meetare who "purpose an early removal" because we ing, and of impugning either the head or the heart have laid our hands on the horns of the altar, or of those pastors who know not or will not correct because the Ministers have failed to compel the so palpable a misimpression on the minds of their

We are finally told by the communication referwhen oil and virtue brought its own reward and red to that the result of the consideration bestowthe difference between imports and exports was a ed on the law by the Conference was the following

> Resolved, That this law is a very bad law, and it is of a fifthy character among this people; and because it is opposed to the good effects of some existing good laws; therefore, be it resolved that this Conference pray greatly to the Lord that he may

We have not a word to say to the conclusion of

There She Blows.

Capt. Candage, of the sch Odd Fellow, reports having seen, on Friday last, about twenty miles to the windward of Kauai, a school of large sized sperm whales, about eight in number, moving leisurely along within a space of perhaps a mile in diameter. two of them coming within 300 yards of the schoon-

Mail for the East.

THE next mail for the East will probably go over by the Comet, which is advertised to leave for San Francisco by the 24th inst.

HOUSE STATISTICS 1860 CUSTOM

Prepared by W. Goodale, Collector General of Customs. Custom House Receipts. VALUE OF GOODS PAYING DUTY IMPORTED FROM .. \$351,947 60 United States, Atlantic side, \$ 50,933 21 \$ 638 I Great Britain 95,125 09 50,643 83 5.967 08 Hamburg and Bremen, 21,069 29 " Spirits, 14,166 82 Transit Duties, . 7,638 00 5,475 50 4,591 93 1,529 60 amples, arvis and Baker's Islands. 549 00 955 00 940 09 315 00 Passports, Fanning's Island, 3,178 75 Fines and Forfeitures .. 100 00 1.539 35 Hospital Fund (Passengers), .. 824 62 Wharfage, .. United States, Atlantic side, \$111,805 18 \$4,264 38 9,616 96 5.078 34 4,000 00 4,037 70 2,334 86 1,195 76 424 30 150 00 \$111,805 18 Add imported Free by-\$57,032 85 Labaina. 25,575 91 17,619 15 Kawaihae. 136,90 .8117,309 57

13,574 79 447 60 Domestic goods furnished as supplies. 130,600 00 Kealakekun 54 00 788 50 Total value of Imports \$1,923,749 05 Domestic Exports from Honolulu, 1860. .1,444,271 Salt, tons. 59 Horns 1,094 Donkeys Coffee, Ibs. .512 Calf skins . 48,966 Hay, tons 175,794 Tallow, Ibs 90,300 Ginger, .37,473 Squashes . Value of domestic exports, produce of the whale fishery, at Custom House rates, whale oil 35c 2 gall., whalebone \$349,926 5 Furnished as supplies to 126 whalers, at \$500 each All other ports, all vessels, cargoes and supplies, estimated at ... Total value exports and supplies.

525-00

311 00

Dutiable.

\$2,839 40

\$135,721 43

	Arrivals.		Nation, Class		Name.	Commander.	Guns	From	Sailed.	For
in po	Jan. Feb Mar. May Jun. Nov	16, 16, 98, 5, 20, 23, 18,	Do. Do. British, American, Do. Japanese, American,	Do. Do. St. Frigate, Do. Steamer, Do. Sloop,	Rynda,	Baron de Dusteriohe Andreef, Fedorosky, J. W. Spencer, J. Tatnail, J. T. Schenck, Katslintarro, E. W. Hunt, A. H. Haskins, W. A. R. Pearce,	10 10 51 11 3 19 16 6	Hakodadi, S. Francisco, Do. Valparaiso, Japan, S. Francisco, Do. Panama, Valparaiso, Esquimault,	Do. Do. March 2, 18, April 9, May 26, Aogust 1, December 3,	Do. Do. Victoria. San Francisco China. Japan. Labaina. Victoria;

HILO, KAWAIHAE KEALAKEKUA. NATIONALITY. INSIDE. | OCTSID No. Tons. No. Tons. 580 266 600 400

Vhating V		at the				e H	a w	ilian	Transhipments Oil and Bone 1860. SPRING SEASON.
ATIONALITY.	HONG	IONOLULU.			awathae.	Kealakekun.		90	SPERM. WHALE, Bo Galls. Galls. I Honolulu, bound to New Bedford,
		OUTSIDE	Labain	IIIIo.	×	Keala	Koloa.	TOTALS.	Total Spring shipments
merican awaiian remen denburg	98 15 2 6	52 	61	22	33	1	24	293 15 3 6	Honolulu, bound to U. S.,
rench	3	1	1	***	1		***	4	Total Fall shipments, 40,992 671,434 540,
	126	53	62	22	84	4	24	395	Year's shipments, 47,859 782,086 571,

* The numbers in the Table show the whole number of entries at the different ports, many of the vessels having called at severa The actual number of different vessels touching at the Islands during the Spring season was S1, of which 70 were American, Hawaiian, 1 Russian, 3 Oldenburg, and 1 Bremen.

The corresponding number in the Fall season was 132, of which 113 were American, 9 Hawaiian, 3 Oldenburg, 2 Russian, 4 French and 1 Bremen.

Spirits t	aken	out c	of Bone	l for C	onsum	ption.	1860.			
HONOLULU.	Rum.			WHISEY.	ALCOHOL Galls,	PORT.	SHERRY.	MADRIBA.	C. C. &c.	SUNDAMES Galls.
First Quarter, Second Quarter, Third Quarter, Fourth Quarter,	21 2 40 87	483 663 467 1,043	761 355 889 1,156	908 575 536 1,027	266 5 17	103 758 2	293 2,221 3	84	31 156 9 57	13 34 10 8
Total,	100	2,661	3,161	2,946	288	863	2,517	84	246	67
First Quarter, Second Quarter, Third Quarter, Fourth Quarter,	2 7	40 33 35 68	58 68 38 148	18 88½ 31½ 101	****** ****** ******		1 47	******	9	*****
Total,	14	171	307	239	****	******	48		9	
Year's total,	114	2,832	3,468	8,185	988	863	9,565	84	225	- 67

fro fro	Table Showing the Carrying Trade from and to other than Home Ports.											
1_	ENT	CRED.		CLE	ARED.			ENT	ERED.	Г	CLI	CARED.
NATIONALITY.	Ton'g.	Value of Cargoes.	No.	Ton'g.	Value of Cargoes.	NATIONALITY.	No.	fon'g.	Value of Cargoes.	No.	Con'g.	Value of Cargoes.
American,	1,107 196	745,071 62 121,899 26 4,100 00 ten by whale	5	18,718	591,330 50 23,785 42	American,	10 1 2 3 1	110 1,980 975 966	\$24,099 86 89,606 96 204 00 68,985 48 8,853 14 25,967 63	13		\$159,716 94 134,735 57 5,759 33 34,862 85

Entry		Flag.	Vessel.	From	Value of Cargo.	Date Ent		Fing.	Vessel.	From	Value of Cargo.
		Haw'an	Hero,	Petropauloski,		May		Ameri'n		Kanagawa,	\$ 7,087 8
	- 1	Ameri'n	Josiah Bradlee,	Boston,	9,792 24	June	16,		Frances Palmer,	San Francisco,	14,637 9
		Peruy'n	J. Allyon,	Callao,	4,100 00	44	20,		Constitution,	Pt. Townsend,	3,411 8
January		Ameri'n		San Francisco,		11	20,		Sam'l Robertson,	Boston,	56,335 4
**	9,	**	Zoe,	New London,	4,459 26	44	25,	British	Grecian,	London,	16,526 0
	13,	**	Amethyst,	New Bedford,		July	10,	44	Kathleen,	Victoria,	5,392 8
	17,	44	Yankee,	San Francisco,		46	13,	Ameri'n	Yankee,	San Francisco,	13,108 9
		British	Heather Bell,	London,	40,783 60	Aug.	8,	64	Comet.		10,095 0
	17,	Ameri'n	Frances Palmer,			16	13,	Hawa'n	R. W. Wood,	Hamburg.	44,330 (
	23,	**	Syren,	Boston,	105,359 84	15	13,	Ameri'n	Jenny Ford,	Teekalet,	3,087 8
	25,		Jenny Ford,	Pt. Townsend.		- 44	31,	48	Constitution,	Pt. Townsend.	3,651 9
March	1,		Yankee,	San Francisco.	12,009 61	Sept.	3,	44	Frances Palmer,	San Francisco,	10,252 1
44	1,		Comet,		4,520 45	**	19,	64	Raduga,	Boston,	75,813 9
		British	Kathleen,	Liverpool,	59,196 82	- 46	91.	66	Yankee,	San Francisco.	20,184 5
44		Old'n'bg		Bremen,	3,086 93	5.	25,	44	Agate,	Arctic,	7,392 (
46			D. Godfrey,	Boston,	44,773 21	Oct.	26,	34	Comet.	San Francisco.	13,456 6
	31,		Hyack,	Teckalet,	3,940 24	Oct.	31.	Hawa'n	Hero,	Petropauloski,	17,517 7
			German,	Bremen,	4,547 97	Nov.	1.	44.	Emma Rooke,	San Francisco.	5,876 1
			Frances Palmer,		17,534 36	116	8.	68	Mary Ellen,	Portland, O.,	4,371
	16,		Chas. Phelps,	New London,	4,959 87	15	10,	Ameri'n	Siam,	Buston,	59,713 4
44 3	20,		Nettie Merrill,	New York,	3,471 03	84	12,		Harburg.	Hongkong,	25,967 (
61	25,				88,533 17	- 66	22,	Ameri'n	Frances Palmer,	San Francisco,	15,266 3
May	4,		Yankee,	San Francisco,	18,201 75	166	26.	Danish	Triton,	Liverpool,	68,805 4
	15,		Comet,	16	3,333 31	Dec.	10,	Ameri'n	Alert,	Kanagawa,	3,653 7
44	29	16.	Jenny Ford,	Pt. Townsend.	3,286 50	88	14.	64		San Francisco,	

The Kilauca.

By an advertisement in to-day's issue it will be seen that this steamer will resume her regular trips to windward on Wednesday next, the 28d inst., providing the alterations and repairs on her are co pleted by that time, and by the activity displayed in pushing them, we doubt not she will. Her sudden return on Saturday evening last, under sail, and being towed into harbor by the little Pele, caused a thousand-and-one rumors to get afloat about town respecting the cause of it, but they were soon quieted by learning that it was only the loss of the key connecting the shaft with the propeller, and the cap which fits over the whole. How and what occasioned the loss is not satisfactorily known. Although the accident is trifling in itself and can easily be repaired, still the loss of freight and disappointment of passengers, from the interruption of her regular trips at places designated in her route, is

very annoying; but as the third week in January had previously been allotted to lay her up and complete her repairs, there will be no loss of time perhaps, In her alterations the main-mast has been taken out and another one of greater length will be stepped some ten or twelve feet farther forward; the wheelhouse has been removed altogether as being superfluors and interfering with the new lug fore-sail; and the propeller itself, under the direction of Mr Green, the Agent of the Company, is being rounded on its corners and inner edge, which, it is believed, will increase her speed, and moderate, if not wholly remove, the jarring and trembling heretofore felt. When she gets in order again and commences anew her running, we shall perhaps say more-but so much for the present.

Our " Comparative Statement of Commercial and Marine Transactions at the Hawaiian Islands," will be published in our next.

The Present Commercial Panic in the United SUPREME COURT,-January Term, 1861 States, its causes and its effect upon us, should the same continue.

The last mail brought intelligence of a commercial crisis in the Atlantic seaboard States, which bids fair to surpass in its deplorable effects upon trade the revulsion of 1857, inasmuch as it is more extended in its influence, and springs from other than the natural causes which have governed past stringencies and collapses of markets. The pecuniary panic to which we allude has been mainly brought about by political causes, and the cloud at present no bigger than a man's hand may yet assume such a portentous aspect, that it will behoove every merchant to take in sail in time and get his ship of adventures under snug sail to meet the coming storm. It is a pecuniary panic springing it is said from political causes, which is worse than one arising from financial derangements, because it is more difficult for business men to understand its workings, and to handle the matter. It is so Protean in the shapes it assumes, that no sooner is one phase met, than lo! another arises to bewilder the negotiant. In a few words, then, it appears from what we can gather from the public prints from the Northern, Southern and Western sections of that great Republic, that the South has initiated an attempt commercially to cut clear from trading with the North. She has refused to take any manufactured goods from the North, and to accept nothing but gold for the balance of her last crop, and expresses a firm determination not to let a bale of the present crop go North, nor allow a single article of goods manufactured at the North to come in at the South, thus virtually tabooing all commercial intercourse. This has produced an immediate derangement of inland and foreign exchanges always the commercial pulses that show the state of the fever which rages inwardly. The magnitude and intimacy of the commercial relations of the United States with all the world is so great, that whatever affects them may extend to those nations with whom they trade; and it is from this possibility, that a panic originating in the struggle between the North and South, is but the commencement of one of those great commercial revulsions, which may to some extent create embarrassment in pecuniary matters throughout the world. The South, it is said, will not sell her cotton to England unless for gold. Should this be so, the Bank of England will raise its rates of interest to prevent its efflux, which in such an event will be followed by immense embarrassment and failures in that country. Should this estrangement of the South from the North continue, and end in secession, how will it affect us? If the South will not supply cotton to the North, for their manufactories, nor purchase northern manufactures when made, the Boston and New York manufactures will scease to give orders to the factories, and turn their capital to other branches of trade. These steps will compel the manufacturers! to discharge their workmen, and stop their works. This will affect at once the price of oil, shutting off as it will so great an outlet for the consumption of that article. Should the difficulties between the North and South end in disunion, sugar, rice, tobacco, cotton, and all the products of the Southern States, can be raised in our Kingdo and they will immediately feel the impetus given by the disintegration of the United States to these articles, which, in the language of the Southern States " is King," Louisiana, which has always controlled the sugar interests of the Republic, and used her influence to the public, in the Commercial Advertiser of this week, to keep up the duties, will belong to the Southern Confederacy, and the North, the great consumer, will gret that they did not step forward at first in defense probably admit our sugars duty free. This course and of a business arrangement, which they practice in comthe difficulties there, would immediately bring further capital and emigration to our shores, and lead to a development of the industrial resources of our islands. But the foregoing reasonings may be all conjectures, nevertheless, it is impossible for the careful business man to look at the state of affairs at present existing lie question without having recourse to those revolting in the United States, and the tone of the most conservative of its journals, to avoid shuddering at the distress which, commercially, is in prospect, should it CUSTOM HOUSE TABLES. The annual statistics

\$396,939 66

published to-day by the Collector General are a his- of the Trustees to all whose appreciation of the conventory in epitome of this country during the past year, and in it we certainly read nothing to encourage the gloomy predictions which were thrown at the head of the Government, as if the wished for fact would come true by dint of repeating it. Instead of country are undergoing an inevitable change, consediminished whaling fleet, (which no statute laws or tariffs of this country could ever have prevented) and endeavoring to create and accommodate themselves hope than for gloom in the figures presented, and every reasonable man will so concede it. We now

Comparative Statement of Custom House Ta-bles of 1859 and 1860.

8.	
1859. 1,173,740 91 252,893 19 92,668 16	1860. \$ 781,323-26 279,851-14 135,721-43
9,873 18	5,825 25
26,384 20	21,027 97
\$1,555,558 74 s, 1560, \$331,8	\$ 1,923,7,9 65 809 69.
	1859. 1,173,740 91 252,893 19 92,668 16 9,873 18 26,384 20 81,555,558 74

EXPORTS.

Foreign Goods exported.

\$ 931,329 27 \$ 807,459 20 Total value of Exports . Decrease of Exports, 1860, \$123,870 07. CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS. Total receipts at all the ports of Decrease of Receipts, 1860, \$14,826 80. Merchant Vessels at the Ports of the Hawaiian Islands, 139 59,211 Decrease in number, 30; in tons 18,015, Whaling Vessels at the Parts of the Hawaiian Islands.

53 Outside, Decrease in number, 224. Spirits taken out of bond for consumpt'n, 14,158

No. Tous. No. Tous.

CHANGES AT THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE IN HO-NOLULU. By the clipper bark Comet arrived Colonel John A. Parker, of Richmond, Virginia, lately appointed by the President of the United States Consul for the port of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. We understand that Mr. Parker enters upon his official duties on Monday next, and that he has appointed Dr. De Witt as Physician and D. C. Waterman., Esq., Perhaps Catholics will now assist Protestants. as Purveyor to the United States Hospital in this city.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.- The Court, sitting in him. heard argument upon motion for a new trial in the case of Green vs. Davis. This case, although ; itself relating to a petty sum, is considered of im. portance as determining the rights of the Govern ment and of private landholders to the wild and pobranded cattle running on Hawaii. The Government having sold the privilege of taking the Government wild, unbranded cattle to Messrs. Janion, Green a Co., they claim that private landowners taking such cattle upon their own lands infringe upon the privilege. The landowners, on the contrary, hold that the cattle have resumed their original will nature, that they are, in part at least, the progent of escaped animals of private owners, and they have in part been grown on private lands, and that her they are the rightful property of whoever may find and subject them on their own lands.

Messrs. Montgomery and Bates for the plaining Mr. Harris for the defendant.

MONDAY, JAN. 14. - Manuel Enos vs. Thomas Spencer. This was an action brought to recon-\$2,500 upon the following instrument :

To Thomas Sprncer, Esq., Honoluly: Please pay to the order of W. C. Parke, Marshal, the sun of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars, Bonds required by him, as: charge to account of Your obd't serv't

Endorsed " Accepted, Nov. 28, 1860. " (Signed) THOMAS SPESS " (Signed) per J. S. WALEER THOMAS SPENCER. The jury went out on Tuesday evening and soon

rought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16 .- Capt. Dailey, of the bark Martha 2d, vs. Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D. This was an action for libel, in the publication, by Dr. Gulick Missionary at Ascension Island, of a Circular and Shipping List of Whalers visiting that Island in 1859 and 1860, in which he charged that certain ships, with their captains' consent, were made pallie brothels, &c., amongst them mentioning the Martha 2d, Capt. Dailey. The defendant, without making plea in person, addressed the jury, acknowl. edging the publication of the circular, and produced his card, published in the Polynesian and Advertise just subsequent to the publication of the circular in which he had acknowledged that he was in error as to this ship, which had never touched at Ascension at all, and making his apologies to Capt. Dailer for the wrong and injury done him by the false publication. He also spoke to his motive in following the course he had pursued, and denied express malice against Capt. Dailey.

Mr. Harris appeared for Capt. Dailey. The jury retired at noon and brought in a verdict at S P. M., for the plaintiff, sixty dollars damages. H. H. Sawyer appeared and confessed to an assault and battery committed on the person of a native boy, found at night within his house. Sentenced to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for six hours.

Three " Nile Cases" graced the calendar of the present term, which, happily, were settled out of court by compromise. Requiescat in pace will Court

13F We have read with a great deal of pleasure the address of the "Trustees of the Fort Street Church" on the vexed question of selling pews, and we only remon with thousands of others, instead of permitting their cause to be looked coldly on and the public mind to be prejudiced by such rabid and silly articles as have hitherto appeared in their defense. It is refreshing to meet gentlemen, even on paper, who can discuss a pubepithets and imputations of motives which almost invariably indicate either a narrow head or a bad heart.

Hoping that, should we again have occasion to comment on the public business transactions of this or any other congregation in the land, we may encounter men of sense and good breeding, we commend the address iences of their system outweighs the objections that are

THE WATER RATES. We publish in another portion of to-days paper an official statement of the new the Custom House stores being crowded by goods, water rates, at which water from the Government pipes bonded to avoid the increased duty, the increase of can be obtained by application to the Department of the bonded goods only amounted to 26,957 95, while Interior. It will be seen at a glance that the Governthe amount of goods imported free exceeded those of ment has made a great reduction in the prices, especialthe previous year by \$39,005 34. It is true that ly those which affect the great bulk of householders; the exports are nominally less for 1860 than for '59, the object being to extend the blessing of pure water but they are relatively greater when compared with and plenty of it within the means of as great a number the imports which they were to cover. In short, as possible. It is hardly necessary for us to remind the when we consider that trade and business in this public that the Government reasonably expects its cooperation by not wasting the water, unnecessarily therequent on the decline of the whale fishery and the by depriving their neighbors and future applicants of the benefit of a water privilege. The reader will observe also that the present payments are half-yearly in advance, because, as we learn, the Government expects to new channels, there is certainly more reason for by that time to have procured a supply of water-meters. and when introduced the rate will be proportioned to the consumption.

> We call the attention of our readers to a leading article in to-day's paper on " the present commercial panic in the United States, &c.," which has been prepared for us by a gentleman whose mercantile acquirements and knowledge are unquestioned and unquestionable. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good " is an old saying, and should the fears of secession be realized, it seems plain enough that that fact might become a stimulus to many of our domestic products.

Our thanks for late files of papers are due to Messrs. McRuer and Merrill, C. W. Brooks and J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, and to the Agent of Wells, Fargo and Co.'s Express, and Mr. E. Ragsdale of Honolulu.

Cemetery Again. TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN.

SIR :- The fog seems to be clearing away and the affairs of the Cemetery coming forth into the light of day. "A Trustee" and "One of the Public" in the last issue of the Advertiser show pretty clearly why the Cemetery Association is destitute of funds. No wonder the Treasurer is minus of money, if " Masons," "Odd Fellows" and "proprietors of lots" have been allowed to bury without paying any "fee." I can hardly believe it possible; but, if so, then the officers of the Onhu Cemetery Association should, without delay, take measures to remedy the matter and put the Cemetery fees upon a right foundation.

I am the proprietor of a lot. The money paid for that lot is supposed merely to have covered its original cost and the first outlay of the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery Association. Now the mere fact that I own a lot surely does not exempt me from a reasonable annual tax for keeping the grounds in order. This I argue upon the same principle that the owner of a house in this city should be willing to pay an annual tax for support of highways and other public expenses. But if proprietors object to direct taxation, then circulate a subscription paper, as was done in the case of the Catho-

PROPRIETOR OF A LOT.